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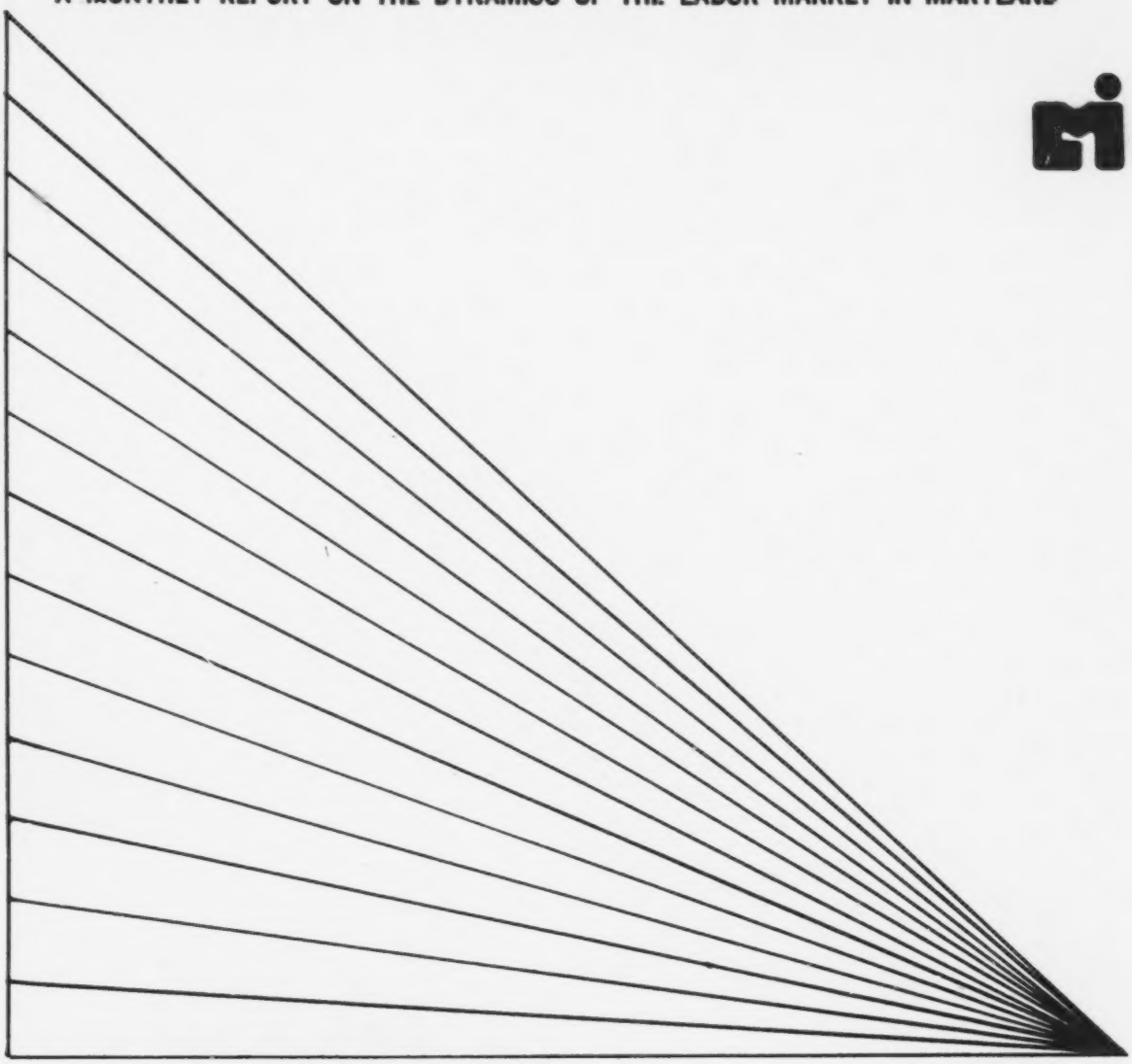
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1983

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street — Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Department of Employment and Training

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Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1983

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Between July and August, Maryland's unemployment rate increased slightly from 6.3 percent to 6.4 percent, the first increase in unemployment since January. Rather than being a negative indicator, this higher unemployment merely reflects normal seasonal trends. Last August the rate also edged up by 0.1 percentage points. The state's labor market apparently is taking a breather in this year's recovery from the nationwide recession. During July the unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points, and between January and August it has dropped by 2.6 percentage points. Every month this year, Maryland's unemployment has been lower than in 1982. August's rate is considerably better than last August's rate of 8.5 percent. Maryland's August civilian labor force of an estimated 2,227,575 and employment of 2,085,282 persons are the highest levels on record (back to 1970). Although August's unemployment of 142,293 persons is higher than in May and July, 1983, beyond those months you have to go to May, 1981 for a lower unemployment and back to August, 1979 for a lower August unemployment. The July and August unemployment rates are the lowest in 1983, and this August's rate is lowest for August since 1979.

Since June, the U.S. unemployment rate has exhibited better trends than Maryland's. The nation has just begun to exit the recession half a year after Maryland's recovery turned up in labor market trends. In July the nation's unemployment rate dropped by 0.8 percentage points and in August by another 0.2 percentage points. The rate has fallen by 2.2 percentage points since January, less than Maryland's improvement. Also, the nation's August rate of 9.2 percent (not seasonally adjusted) is lower by only 0.4 percentage points than in August, 1982, much less than the state's over-the-year decline of 2.1 percentage points. For the 19th consecutive month, Maryland's unemployment rate is lower than the nation's, in August by a huge 2.8 percentage points.

Maryland's August labor force is higher than last August by an estimated 61,760 persons, for the 2nd month of over-the-year increases. For the 4th consecutive month, employment is higher than a year ago, in August by 103,430 persons; and for the 8th consecutive month, unemployment is down over the year, in August by 41,670 persons. Between July and August, 1982, unemployment held steady while employment declines contracted the total labor force. During this August, a 10,253 person increase in the labor force was caused by a 7,843 increase in employment and 2,410 gain in unemployment. Hiring was noted in rubber/plastics manufacturing, water transportation services, trade, business services, and state government. Extensive layoffs occurred in local government by boards of education, community colleges, and summer jobs programs of city and county governments. Layoffs also were evident in the manufacturing categories of electric/electronic equipment and beverages, as well as in social and health services. Compared with last August, trade increased more this August; services, federal and local government, and manufacturing decreased less; transportation and state government increased as compared with decreases last August; and construction showed no change as compared with last August's decline. Construction ended 25 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, showing an increase from last August. Local government still is lower

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT (Continued)

than a year ago for the 32nd consecutive month and manufacturing for the 23rd consecutive month.

Unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area decreased from 7.2 percent in July to 7.0 percent in August. Employment decreased by an estimated 5,291 persons and unemployment by 2,935. A large seasonal decline in local government employment was accompanied by layoffs in electric/electronic equipment and beverages manufacturing. Hiring was noted in rubber/plastics manufacturing, trade, and construction. Baltimore City's unemployment rate inched down from 8.3 percent to 8.2 percent. Recalls in manufacturing caused Harford County's rate to drop from 7.6 percent to 6.0 percent.

Unemployment in Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area increased from 3.9 percent to 4.8 percent due to strike activity in the communications industry and layoffs in federal government, construction, and amusement/recreation services. Trucking, business services, public colleges/universities, and local government did engage in hiring. Employment advanced by 8,985 and unemployment by 7,471. Although the unemployment rate increased in all three area counties, it rose the most in Charles County, from 3.9 percent to 4.9 percent, because of the county's smaller size.

Western Maryland's unemployment rate fell from 10.4 percent to 9.8 percent, as employment increased by 2,376 and unemployment declined by 702. Garrett County's unemployment rate contracted from 14.2 percent to 12.2 percent. Recalls in manufacturing caused Washington County's rate to subside from 11.8 percent to 10.8 percent. Among the 11 counties on the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rates decreased during August in all but St. Mary's, whose rate increased slightly, and Talbot, whose rate stayed at July's level. As the peak farming season began, unemployment rates dropped by at least one percentage point in Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Somerset counties. Hiring was noted in food processing, and layoffs in construction.

Statewide, August's unemployment rates ranged from 4.0 percent in Howard and Montgomery counties up to 12.8 percent in Somerset County. Also exceeding 10 percent were rates in Allegany, Garrett, Washington, and Calvert counties. Resort and farming activity have eroded Worcester County's rate from 21.7 percent in January to 4.6 percent for August.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Every year Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment declines between July and August. This August was no exception as employment decreased by an estimated 12,000 jobs over the month. That was substantially less than the loss

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

of 23,400 jobs last August. Layoffs are occurring primarily in electric/electronic equipment and beverages manufacturing, health and social services, and local government. After seasonal hiring and recovery from the recent recession boosted employment by 64,900 jobs between this February and June, employment inched down in July by 600 and dropped in August as seasonal influences took over and summer hiring came to an end. After 21 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, July's employment exceeded its level last July by 5,600 and August topped its year-ago total by a sizable 17,000 jobs. This August's employment is still lower than its level in August, 1981 by 40,900 jobs, August, 1980 by 42,600, and August, 1979 by 18,300.

For the 23rd consecutive month, manufacturing jobs are fewer than their level a year ago, in August by 1,200 jobs. Out of 19 industry categories, 6 did show increased employment between last August and this August. Most particularly, nonelectrical machinery is up by 3,000 over the year, printing/publishing by 1,300, and lumber/wood products by 500. The only yearly decrease exceeding 1,000 was primary metals's decline of 3,800. Total manufacturing employment decreased by 1,700 jobs during this August, coming on the heels of a 1,500 decrease during July. Previously, employment had increased by 6,200 between February and June. In 1982, jobs fell by a much greater 5,800 in July and 3,300 in August. During last August, 4,500 persons were laid off for unpaid vacations in nonelectrical machinery, while this August 1,700 received layoff notices in electric/electronic equipment. In both periods, 1,000 persons were laid off temporarily in the beverage industry. Also this August, 400 jobs were lost in ship/boat building/repair. On the positive side, 500 seasonal jobs were added during the month in preserved fruits/vegetables and 700 persons were recalled from unpaid vacations in rubber/plastics.

Nonmanufacturing's August employment exceeds its level last August by a whopping 18,200 jobs. After 25 consecutive months of lower employment than a year ago, construction finally broke that trend, with employment up from last August by 1,200. Local government is still lower than a year ago for the 32nd consecutive month, by 2,400 jobs in August; and state government is lower than a year ago for the 3rd consecutive month, by 600 jobs. On the positive side, services exceeds its level last August by 12,500 jobs, trade by 4,400, finance/insurance/real estate by 1,200, federal government by 1,100, and transportation/public utilities by 800.

Between this July and August, 10,300 jobs were lost in nonmanufacturing, much less than the loss of 20,100 jobs last August. Every industry category exhibited more positive monthly trends this August than last August. Trade increased by more jobs; services and federal and local government decreased by less; transportation and state government increased as compared with decreases last August; and construction showed no change as compared with last August's decline. Between February and July, 1983, employment had gained 59,600 jobs, greater than the addition of 46,600 during that period in 1982. The bulk of this August's decline occurred in local government, for which jobs fell by 13,800 with continued layoffs by local boards of education, community colleges, and summer jobs programs of city and county governments. Services was down by

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Continued)

500 as hiring in business services was outnumbered by layoffs in social and health services. Limited layoffs dropped federal government by 400 jobs. With back-to-school shopping, the holiday season's approach, and the improving economy, trade added 2,300 jobs mainly in wholesale trade, apparel/accessory stores, furniture/home furnishing stores, and eating/drinking places. More business and returns from temporary shutdowns in water transportation services boosted the transportation industry by 800 jobs. Limited hiring at both state agencies and at public colleges and universities swelled state government by 600 jobs. Communications and public utilities increased by 500 jobs preceding strike activity in communications.

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area decreased by more during August (-14,600) than statewide (-12,000). Its loss of 1,700 manufacturing jobs matched the loss statewide, with layoffs in electric/electronic equipment (-1,700), and beverages (-900) accompanied by recalls in rubber/plastics (+700). An estimated 12,900 jobs were lost in nonmanufacturing. The area's 13,900-job drop in local government slightly exceeded the statewide decrease. Trade increased by approximately the same rate of 1,200 jobs in the area as compared with 2,300 statewide. Six hundred construction jobs were added in Baltimore, while no net change was observed statewide. The area's growth of only 100 jobs in transportation/public utilities lagged behind the state's growth of 1,400; and state government subsided in Baltimore by 400 while advancing statewide by 600. The area's increase in total employment by 2,600 jobs since last August represents only 15 percent of the increase statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries increased by $5.09 between July and August to $364.99. Average weekly hours increased by 0.7 hours to 40.6, while average hourly earnings decreased by 3 cents to $8.99. The workweek lengthened as schedules returned to normal after paid and unpaid vacations and as longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime were worked. Particularly notable were the increases in the lumber/wood products industry's workweek by 2.7 hours and that of instruments by 2.9 hours. No industry group showed a decreased workweek of one hour or more. Average hourly earnings decreased with lower incentive pay, less overtime work, hiring of lower paid workers, less business, and temporary shutdowns. Most sizable was the decrease by 42 cents in average hourly earnings for the food processing industry. Ten of the 19 manufacturing categories exhibited increased hourly earnings during August. Largest were the gains of 24 cents in lumber/wood products and 23 cents in chemicals/allied products. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing's average weekly earnings increased during August by $8.24 to $391.64, average weekly hours increased by 1.0 hours to 41.4, and average hourly earnings decreased by 3 cents to $9.46. Since August, 1982, average weekly earnings have increased by 7.9 percent statewide and by 7.4 percent in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims in August, 1983 were up 21.1 percent as workers from several communication industries filed claims. Continued claims were up 27.9 percent, weeks compensated increased 6.9 percent, and the amount of payments rose 8.0 percent. The average weekly payments increased slightly to $115.89.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 32.6 percent and continued claims rose 31.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers program were up 35.9 percent and continued claims rose 34.3 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims increased by 14.5 percent, continued claims by 11.9 percent, weeks compensated by 9.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 10.6 percent. The average weekly payments for the Area rose slightly to $116.60.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. consumer price index for all items reached 300.3 in August, increasing by 0.3 percent from July and 2.6 percent from last August. The index for food and beverages rose by 0.1 percent over the month and 1.8 percent over the year to 284.9. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the index for food at home, at 274.8, was down by 0.3 percent from July but up by 0.8 percent from last August.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland, 1982 Annual Averages.

Trends in Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Place of Work by Major Industry Group, Western Maryland, 1978-1982 Annual Averages, narrative and tables.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

AUGUST 1983

Area	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUGUST	JULY**	AUG. '82
MARYLAND	2,227,575	2,217,322	2,085,282	2,077,439	142,293	139,883	6.4	6.3	8.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,078,347	1,086,573	1,003,226	1,008,517	75,121	78,056	7.0	7.2	10.0
BALTIMORE CITY	395,521	398,087	363,065	364,980	32,456	33,107	8.2	8.3	11.3
ANNE ARUNDEL	182,449	183,407	171,098	172,001	11,351	11,406	6.2	6.2	7.8
BALTIMORE*	324,829	327,444	302,541	304,136	22,288	23,308	6.9	7.1	10.2
CARROLL	46,874	47,049	44,465	44,699	2,409	2,350	5.1	5.0	12.2
HARFORD	71,668	73,236	67,341	67,696	4,327	5,540	6.0	7.6	9.4
HOWARD	57,006	57,350	54,716	55,005	2,290	2,345	4.0	4.1	6.2
D. C. AREA	816,935	800,479	777,861	768,876	39,074	31,603	4.8	3.9	5.0
CHARLES	45,193	44,205	42,973	42,477	2,220	1,728	4.9	3.9	4.8
MONTGOMERY*	356,329	349,421	342,039	338,089	14,290	11,332	4.0	3.2	4.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	415,413	406,855	392,849	388,311	22,564	18,544	5.4	4.6	5.8
WESTERN MARYLAND	150,682	149,008	135,916	133,540	14,766	15,468	9.8	10.4	14.0
ALLEGANY	35,070	34,982	31,141	30,855	3,929	4,127	11.2	11.8	13.4
FREDERICK*	47,213	46,461	43,931	43,376	3,282	3,085	7.0	6.6	10.2
GARRETT	12,568	12,599	11,030	10,816	1,538	1,783	12.2	14.2	14.8
WASHINGTON	55,831	54,966	49,814	48,493	6,017	6,473	10.8	11.8	17.1
SOUTHERN MARYLAND									
CALVERT	12,481	12,406	11,114	10,972	1,367	1,434	11.0	11.6	12.4
ST. MARY'S	20,005	19,704	18,577	18,422	1,428	1,282	7.1	6.5	8.1
EASTERN SHORE									
CAROLINE	7,915	7,987	7,267	7,178	648	809	8.2	10.1	11.2
CECIL	30,898	31,034	28,711	28,510	2,187	2,524	7.1	8.1	14.0
DORCHESTER	15,656	15,462	14,192	13,732	1,464	1,730	9.4	11.2	11.3
KENT	8,228	8,105	7,677	7,474	551	631	6.7	7.8	9.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,529	10,498	9,789	9,659	740	839	7.0	8.0	9.8
SOMERSET	8,088	8,272	7,052	7,069	1,036	1,203	12.8	14.5	13.9
TALBOT	16,892	16,789	16,168	16,075	724	714	4.3	4.3	6.3
WICOMICO	29,746	30,000	27,533	27,571	2,213	2,429	7.4	8.1	9.4
WORCESTER	21,174	21,006	20,199	19,845	975	1,161	4.6	5.5	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	103,469	102,547	91,985	90,164	11,484	12,383	11.1	12.1	15.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	753,518	759,129	700,685	704,381	52,833	54,748	7.0	7.2	9.9
BALANCE OF STATE*	226,805	225,468	211,252	208,984	15,553	16,484	6.9	7.3	9.0
UNITED STATES[2]	113,578,000	113,980,000	103,167,000	103,273,000	10,411,000	10,707,000	9.2	9.4	9.6

[1]All data are not seasonally adjusted.
[2]Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

*Prime Sponsor Areas
**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1675.5	1687.5	1658.5	919.1	933.7	916.5
Manufacturing	205.1	206.8	206.3	135.0	136.7	136.8
Durable Goods	110.7	112.9	111.9	78.6	80.8	80.8
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.5
Household furniture	1.4	1.2	1.2	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.5	7.4	7.3	4.9	4.8	4.6
Primary metal industries	20.4	20.6	24.2	18.8	19.0	21.9
Blast furnace and basic steel products	14.1	14.2	16.4	14.0	14.1	15.5
Fabricated metal products	8.4	8.6	8.7	6.3	6.3	6.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.3
Machinery, except electrical	16.0	15.9	13.0	10.1	10.1	9.3
Special industry machinery	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4
General industrial machinery	1.6	1.6	1.8	*	*	*
Electric and electronic machinery	34.1	35.8	34.1	24.2	25.9	24.4
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.3	3.4	3.4	*	*	*
Communication equipment	25.0	24.9	24.0	18.7	18.7	17.9
Electronic components and accessories	1.9	1.8	1.9	*	*	*
Transportation equipment	13.4	13.8	13.4	8.4	8.6	8.1
Ship and boat building and repair	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.5
Instruments and related products	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
Nondurable Goods	94.4	93.9	94.4	56.4	55.9	56.0
Food and kindred products	23.7	24.3	24.1	10.7	11.6	11.4
Meat products	6.6	6.6	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.4	2.9	3.0	*	*	*
Bakery products	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	3.3	4.3	3.5	1.7	2.6	1.9
Textile mill products	1.0	1.0	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.7	12.7	13.5	7.9	7.5	8.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.8
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.2	2.1	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.6	2.1	2.6	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.4	9.2	9.2	7.0	6.7	6.9
Printing and publishing	24.2	24.3	22.9	13.8	13.9	12.4
Newspapers	6.0	6.0	5.9	*	*	*
Books	2.8	2.8	2.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	11.9	11.8	12.0	9.9	9.8	10.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.7	0.7	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.3	8.6	9.2	5.7	5.0	5.6
Misc. plastic products	4.7	4.6	4.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.3	1.6	*	*	*

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
AUGUST 1983
(continued)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Nonmanufacturing	1470.4	1480.7	1452.2	784.1	797.0	779.7
Construction	91.0	91.0	89.8	41.8	41.2	42.0
Transportation and public utilities	85.9	84.5	85.1	56.2	56.1	57.2
Railroad transportation	8.2	8.1	8.8	5.7	5.7	6.2
Transportation, except railroads	37.7	36.9	36.0	22.5	22.7	22.8
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	40.0	39.5	40.3	28.0	27.7	28.2
Communication, except U.S. postal service	26.3	25.7	26.2	18.7	18.3	18.9
Electric, gas and sanitary services	13.7	13.8	14.1	*	*	*
Wholesale and retail trade	414.3	412.0	409.9	220.1	218.9	219.8
Wholesale trade	94.7	94.1	93.0	56.2	55.9	56.8
Retail trade	319.6	317.9	316.9	163.9	163.0	163.0
General merchandise stores	39.9	40.3	42.3	20.2	20.3	20.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	98.4	98.3	97.2	59.6	59.9	59.9
Banking	24.7	24.5	24.7	14.5	14.6	14.7
Credit agencies except banks	13.0	13.0	12.5	8.7	8.7	8.3
Insurance carriers	20.4	20.3	20.3	15.8	15.6	15.5
Services and mining	407.4	407.9	394.9	212.1	212.4	205.2
Private hospitals	57.3	57.7	56.5	38.9	39.1	38.4
Educational services	24.4	24.6	23.3	17.2	17.3	16.8
Engineering and architectural services	21.1	21.0	20.6	7.1	6.9	6.9
Total government	373.4	387.0	375.3	194.3	208.5	195.6
Total federal government	132.3	132.7	131.2	54.6	54.5	54.7
Total state and local government	241.1	254.3	244.1	139.7	154.0	140.9
Total state government	81.4	80.8	82.0	57.5	57.9	57.3
Total local government	159.7	173.5	162.1	82.2	96.1	83.6

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 4,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982.

[2]Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

AUGUST 1983

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Manufacturing	$364.99	$359.90	$338.13	40.6	39.9	39.0	$8.99	$9.02	$8.67
DURABLE GOODS	416.58	405.49	380.03	41.7	41.0	39.3	9.99	9.89	9.67
Lumber and wood products	270.58	243.25	267.47	39.5	36.8	40.1	6.85	6.61	6.67
Furniture and fixtures	301.94	280.80	278.83	45.2	43.2	42.7	6.68	6.50	6.53
Stone, clay and glass products	407.08	399.99	368.76	44.2	44.1	42.0	9.21	9.07	8.78
Primary metal industries	533.31	516.43	515.81	41.6	40.6	38.9	12.82	12.72	13.26
Fabricated metal products	401.56	379.96	363.62	43.6	41.8	41.7	9.21	9.09	8.72
Machinery except electrical	392.76	388.80	339.16	40.7	40.5	39.3	9.65	9.60	8.63
Electric and electronic equipment	360.82	351.10	331.43	42.4	41.6	41.9	8.51	8.44	7.91
Transportation equipment	467.57	467.43	344.30	40.1	40.4	31.5	11.66	11.57	10.93
Instruments and related products	310.37	291.77	298.65	38.7	35.8	39.4	8.02	8.15	7.58
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	261.71	263.12	209.07	38.6	38.3	35.8	6.78	6.87	5.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	312.84	311.95	293.35	39.5	38.8	38.7	7.92	8.04	7.58
Food and kindred products	280.28	287.23	269.66	39.7	38.4	38.8	7.06	7.48	6.95
Apparel and other textile products	206.43	208.39	191.65	35.9	35.5	35.1	5.75	5.87	5.46
Paper and allied products	312.58	305.71	297.98	40.7	39.6	41.1	7.68	7.72	7.25
Printing and publishing	372.29	373.65	355.09	38.7	38.6	38.1	9.62	9.68	9.32
Chemicals and allied products	439.03	426.22	406.07	42.5	42.2	41.1	10.33	10.10	9.88
Rubber and misc. plastic products	310.38	311.67	301.76	42.0	41.5	41.0	7.39	7.51	7.36
Leather and leather products	186.80	175.68	172.22	38.2	36.6	36.8	4.89	4.80	4.68

Covers an estimated 136,300 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
MANUFACTURING	$391.64	$383.40	$364.72	41.4	40.4	39.6	$9.46	$9.49	$9.21
DURABLE GOODS	447.10	430.77	404.79	42.5	41.5	39.3	10.52	10.38	10.30
Stone, clay and glass products	427.95	414.21	388.86	45.0	44.3	43.4	9.51	9.35	8.96
Primary metal industries	542.69	525.78	519.79	42.2	41.4	39.2	12.86	12.70	13.26
Fabricated metal products	435.71	396.46	380.52	46.5	43.0	42.9	9.37	9.22	8.87
Machinery except electrical	368.26	357.38	335.62	41.1	40.2	38.4	8.96	8.89	8.74
Electric and electronic equipment	400.26	388.41	362.47	42.4	41.9	43.1	9.44	9.27	8.41
Transportation equipment	487.15	482.33	338.04	39.8	39.6	28.1	12.24	12.18	12.03
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	244.51	247.81	191.08	39.5	38.6	33.7	6.19	6.42	5.67
NONDURABLE GOODS	322.40	319.37	308.43	40.1	38.9	39.9	8.04	8.21	7.73
Food and kindred products	342.79	368.34	335.36	41.4	42.0	40.6	8.28	8.77	8.26
Apparel and other textile products	220.10	187.14	200.57	35.5	29.8	34.7	6.20	6.28	5.78
Paper and allied products	270.14	260.04	266.07	40.5	39.4	42.3	6.67	6.60	6.29
Printing and publishing	341.50	338.33	333.89	38.5	38.1	37.6	8.87	8.88	8.88
Chemicals and allied products	466.56	455.39	443.50	43.2	42.6	41.8	10.80	10.69	10.61
Rubber and misc. plastic products	281.45	283.76	273.42	43.3	42.8	44.1	6.50	6.63	6.20

Covers an estimated 87,100 production workers.

[1]Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

AUGUST 1983

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982	August 1983	July 1983	August 1982
Total Initial Claims	27,602	22,787	34,862	15,039	13,139	20,131
Total Continued Claims	215,397	168,380	252,454	119,075	106,366	161,155
Total Weeks Compensated	149,763	140,102	213,412	92,802	84,699	137,081
Total Amount of Payments	$17,321,384	$16,042,250	$24,462,528	$10,820,451	$9,786,757	$15,877,092
Average Weekly Payment	$115.89	$114.50	$114.63	$116.60	$115.55	$115.82

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	350	264	304
Total continued claims	2,540	1,930	2,425
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	333	245	201
Total Continued claims	1,893	1,410	511

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT [1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA [2]
(in thousands)

AUGUST, 1983

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	534.9	532.2	521.1
Manufacturing*	25.6	25.5	24.8
Printing and publishing	6.9	6.9	6.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	7.6	7.4	7.4
Nonmanufacturing	509.3	506.7	496.3
Construction	36.2	37.0	33.3
Transportation and public utilities*	15.4	14.8	14.4
Trucking and warehousing	6.5	6.1	5.9
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary services	6.5	6.4	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade*	133.3	133.2	132.5
General merchandise stores	15.2	15.5	16.4
Finance, insurance and real estate*	29.2	29.3	28.9
Banking	6.6	6.5	6.6
Credit agencies except banks	3.4	3.4	3.4
Services and mining	150.6	149.8	144.3
Total government	144.6	142.6	142.9
Total federal government	73.9	74.1	71.6
Total state and local government	70.7	68.5	71.3

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]
AUGUST 1983

Major Industry Grouping	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	116.9	116.8	116.6
Manufacturing	23.0	22.6	23.1
Food & kindred products*	9.5	9.1	9.1
Meat products	4.8	4.8	4.8
Preserved fruits & vegetables	2.5	2.1	2.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.3	2.3	2.4
Lumber & wood products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.8	1.8
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.1
Other manufacturing	7.5	7.4	7.8
Nonmanufacturing	93.9	94.2	93.5
Construction	6.5	6.8	6.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.5	6.4	6.4
Communication & public utilities	2.6	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	31.8	31.8	31.8
General merchandise stores	2.1	2.1	2.2
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.2	4.1	4.2
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	23.6	23.6	23.1
Health services	7.9	7.9	7.7
Total government	21.3	21.5	21.1
Total federal government	4.8	4.8	4.6
Total state & local government	16.5	16.7	16.5

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]

Major Industry Grouping	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	108.6	108.0	106.1
Manufacturing	23.2	23.1	23.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.4	2.5	2.9
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0
Leather & leather products	1.2	1.0	1.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.8	2.0
Other manufacturing	13.8	13.9	14.9
Nonmanufacturing	85.4	84.9	83.1
Construction	7.1	7.0	7.0
Transportation & public utilities	6.9	6.8	6.9
Railroad	2.0	2.0	2.1
Transportation exc. railroads	2.2	2.2	2.0
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.6	2.8
Wholesale & retail Trade	25.6	25.5	25.5
Wholesale trade	5.0	5.0	5.1
Retail trade*	20.6	20.5	20.4
General merchandise stores	3.3	3.2	3.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.7	3.6	3.5
Banking	1.9	1.8	1.8
Services*	22.7	22.6	22.2
Health services	9.1	9.2	8.8
Educational services	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total government	19.4	19.4	18.0
Total federal government	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total state & local government	16.3	16.3	14.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1982. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2]The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

[3]The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY

AUGUST 1983

Major Industry Grouping	August, 1983	July, 1983	August, 1982
Total Nonagricultural Employment	428.1	434.3	429.1
Manufacturing	54.8	54.2	55.9
Durable Goods*	23.0	23.2	25.1
Stone, clay & glass products	2.3	2.3	2.2
Primary metal industries	6.8	6.7	7.6
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.3
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.0	1.0	1.0
Machinery, except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.4
Transportation equipment	3.5	3.8	4.5
Misc. mfg.	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nondurable Goods*	31.8	31.0	30.8
Food & kindred products*	7.0	7.0	7.4
Beverages	1.1	1.0	1.3
Apparel & other textile products*	4.5	3.9	4.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.5	1.6	1.2
Paper & allied products*	2.5	2.4	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.6	1.5	1.4
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.9	8.0
Commercial printing	3.5	3.6	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	6.2	6.1	6.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.0	2.0	2.0
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	373.3	380.1	373.2
Construction	13.3	12.9	14.4
Transportation & public util.*	35.9	35.1	36.6
Railroad transportation	3.6	3.6	3.9
Transp. except railroad*	11.8	11.2	12.2
Trucking & warehousing	5.6	5.6	5.6
Water transportation	3.3	2.8	3.8
Wholesale & retail trade*	91.0	90.2	93.2
General merchandise stores	5.0	5.0	5.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.3	40.3	40.2
Banking	11.4	11.5	11.6
Credit agencies & other banks	5.7	5.7	5.5
Insurance carriers	10.8	10.7	10.9
Service & mining*	114.3	115.2	109.7
Health services	36.9	37.2	36.8
Educational services	12.3	12.1	11.7
Misc. services	4.6	4.7	4.8
Total government	78.5	86.4	79.1
Total federal government	14.2	14.1	14.5
Total state & local government	64.3	72.3	64.6
Total state government	29.0	29.1	28.6
Total local government	35.3	43.2	36.0

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1]The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1982.

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